effects of the Know Nothing movement against for-

have received our Madrid correspondence of the ultimo. The government had received information a public demonstration was getting up against the Frecautions were taken to prevent a disturbance, folliness was to be burnt in engry. Seasy Escalante et for Paris and London, en route for Washington, et le goes as Spanish Enroy to the United States. Second Wurtenburg Chamber having demanded of ting a reform in the political organization of Gert, his Majesty refused to comply with the request, itselved the two houses of Legislature forthwith. Billian Gracific announces, under date of Rome, at 9, that the elevation of W. Lucien Bonaparte, if Prince do Canino, to the dignity of Cardinal, at exet Consistory in September, was very probable, ideat brother Joseph had returned from Paris to

said from Vienna flat a concordat between the earth Austria was signed 19th ult., and will be earths soon as ratifications are exchanged. Fritish gunboat Jasper went ashore at Berdiansk, ear of Azeff. and was taken by the Russians, who in board a complete code of French and English of which they have since attempted to make use.

London, Friday, August 24, 1855.

as Paris—Dearth of News—Effects of the Entente
Empress Eugenie—The Salic Law—Details of the
ardment of Sweaborg—The Sardinians—The Cri-

don is at Paris; consequently, to send you my usual is, I ought to be in her Majesty's suite, or at the very allocke to one of her maids of honor. It is hard to pun upon tale) and flaunt about in Paris deof English royalty. I cannot do better, there enclose you what I fancy may interest your

ny men think. The entente is now really cordiale see of his lamily succeed him; suppose Hearly V., or see Count of Paris, came to the throne—I believe that, appen what may, a feeling of friendship has been estab-shed between the two nations, who have blod side by le, which no despotic sympathy could annul. A French gittimist king who would dare to declare it his will to apport a Nicholas and a Ferdinand would not last three

miffimist king who would dare to declare it his will to apport a Nicholas and a Ferdinand would not last three eachs.

The Empress Engenie is really said to be in that lateresting situation in which all ladies ought to be who have their lords. At the same time the unperial offspring may be a girl. There are rumors that if that should be the case leuis Napoleon will revoke the Salic law, as did the King of Span, in favor of his daughter by Christina. It is a serious step. Meantime every deference is paid to Fsince Napoleon, the heir presumptive.

We have now full accounts of the bombardment of Sweaborg. That place has been guited. Everything that could be destroyed by a bombardment has been done. The same al, storehouses, &c., have been burnt, the powder mills blown up, but the forts of the seven islands of which Sweaborg consists remain infact, and Heisingfors remains unatouched. The flects are at anchor off Nargen-No accounts have yet reached us of the battle of the Pahernnys, on the light August. The loss of the Russians was much greater than was at first supposed. An armistice of two days was required to bury been. Their loss in dead was about 5,000. They were commanded not by Liprandi, but by Prince Gortsenakoff in person. They were 60,000 strong, and fought despendency but after four hours fighting with the French and Bardinians, fied, leaving their baggage behind them. The Aradinians fought bravely, and these latter brave men sunded a claim to the help of France and England, should they ever require it in their own cennity.

Let Austria beware! The men who bled at Novara, under Charles Albert, are quite ready to draw the sword spain for the independence of Italy, should a war for that object again be waged in the Italian peninsula.

The report that another bombardment of Sebastopol and commenced, is moerreet. The firing is kept up to profect the approaches towards the Malakoff and Relain, but no regular bombardment has taken place. This new most made and the substance of the substance of the substance of

THE WAR.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE LATEST BOM-BARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

CRIMEA, Aug. 18, 9 o'clock—Night.

Ceneral Prince Gortschaloff reports that, at the above late, the bombardment which was commenced by the slied army at daybreak on the 17th, and which was rewrard with great vigor by the Russians, still continued.

Sr. Princesuras, Wennssoan, Aug. 22, 1855.

Prince Gortschakoff reports that, since the morning of he 20th, the fire of the allies has slackened.

The enemy's fire has caused but little damage to the cortifications.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch, of sich the following is a copy, addressed to his lordship

pret to see a large number, though the proportion of wanded over the killed is considerable.

Revertially of Magowan, of the 862, is supposed to have been a printer to be addressed to the governor of the place to accretain his fate, but up to this time I have reserved no answer.

The health of the army is, on the whole, good, although the cholera still continues to take daily several victims.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON,

General Commanding.

THE INTERIOR OF SUBSARTOPOL.

A letter from Otlessa, dated the 6th of August, and published in the 6th Deutsche Post of Vienna, sayst—

Accounts from Schastopol state that the bridge established across the harbor was inaugarated on the 2d, in the presence of General Gortschakoff and Osten-Sacken, and all the military authorities. It is expected that the centruction of this bridge will afford considerable facilities in the defensive operations of the garrison. It is designed at either end by the powerful batteries of Nicohieff and Michaeloff, which not only protest each other, but can bring their guns to bear also on the Carcening Bay and the Karabchain. Thirty-face thousand men are constantly employed on the iortineations of this important point, which would be the centre of operations in the sevent of its bridge by the powerful batteries of Nicohieff and Michaeloff, which not only protest each other, but can bring their guns to bear also on the Carcening Bay and the Karabchain. Thirty-face thousand men are constantly employed on the iortineations of this important point, which woulds be the centre of operations in the sevent of its bridge and the centre of operations in the sevent of its bridge to the centre of operations in the sevent of the bridge to the centre of operations in the sevent of the bridge to the centre of operations in the sevent of the bridge to the centre of operations in the sevent of the bridge to the centre of operations in the sevent of the bridge to the centre of operations in the sevent of the bridge to the centre of operations in the sevent of th

before the Malacot.

In the trenches, and probably forgot the little incidents about to occur.

A winter camp is to be established at the fivest Waters.

The French reserved camp at Maslak will soop be augmented to 50,000 men, to be divided between Maslak and Sweet Waters, and sixteen squadrons of cavalry sill encamp at haoudpasha.

A Turco-European commission has been formed to reciganize the medical department.

An English navy writes to the papers that two short flat-headed piles, driven into the ground under seen elegacy, will prevent the sinking of the rails, and thus make the railway serviceable throughout the winter.

[Frem the London Times, August 22.]

We cannot help sounding the note of alarma. We must sound it as often as it is required, and till the note of pregaration takes its place. Nobody now doubts that we are in for another winter campaign in the Crimes. It need not, however, be put so strong as that, for if everybody doubted it, but allowed that it was only pessible, that would be quite enough for our present purpose. There is much more reason to expect a winter asmaign, now than there was this time last year, and the excuse, "Oh, everybody expected we should be in Sobastopel before Christmas," is now thought a very had one. The hope then was the first rush, the edge of a successful landing, the surprise, the ardor of new somers, and all the treahmes of a youthful war. Now, on the other hand, hope is concentrated and defined on one point—the chance of the next forthcoming bombardment and ascault. On this point, however, experience forbidg us to be too sangains. It is true that we have pushed our trenches almost up to the firstling tions of the Redan, and the French still closer to those of the Malacoff. We are so near that we have home this with a still closer to those of the Malacoff. We are so near that we have more than they see on the fatal 18th, and the assaliants will have to pass deeper Aliches, encounter larger impediments, and ruth promise to open fire with more batteries and larger

So that, whether we take Sebastopol or not, we shall still have to occupy the heights throughout the ensuing winter.

The Sebastopol problem is rapidly approaching to a sclution, if indeed it has not been already solved. General Simpson's descratch of the 11th inst., sales that "the advanced works of the allies are so close to the enemy that it is with the greatest difficulty any approach can be made." The form of expression is not very clear, but we think the most reasonable interpretation amounts to this—'but the works of the allies are so far advanced that they can be pushed no further without an actual collison with the works of the enemy—consequently, that nothing remains to be done but to open fire with the whole weight of our artillery, or to attack the enemy's works by escalade and storm. It is, moreover (unofficially, indeed,) reported that the allies are separated from the enemy's works by no greater distance than sixty yards—a representation that abbitantially agrees with General Simpson's despatch. The despatch, as we have said bears the date of the 11th inst.; but Gertschafoff, writing on the 20th, affirms that on the morning of that day the fire of the allies had caused but little damage. Now, it is not easily comprehensible how a fire from several hundred pieces of very heavy artillery, continued, as we presume it was, for nine days—from the 11th to the 20th—and at no greater distance than sixty yards—could cause but little damage.

RUSSIAN ATTACK ON THE ALLIED LINES

RUSSIAN ATTACK ON THE ALLIED LINES
OF THE TCHERNAYA—THE BATTLE OF
TRAKTIR BRIDGE.
The official accounts of this action are very meagre.
BUSSIAN REPORT.
Prince Gortschakeff telegraphs:—
"On the evening of August 16th, part of our troops
crossed the Ichernaya and attacked the heights of Tediouchem.
"Having encountered very considerable forces, we,
after an ebstinate fight, thought proper to retire to the
right bank, where we awaited the advance of the enemy
for four hours. As they did not move forward, we returned to our former position.
"The loss is beavy on both sides."

GENERAL SIMPSAN'S ACCOUNT.
Lord Farmure received the following from Gen. Simpson, dated:—

CRIMKA, August 17—11.45 P. M.

Prince Gortschakeff commanded yesterday in person,
and not Gen. Liptandi.
Gen. Read is killed.

Gen. Read is killed.

The loss of the enemy is greater than was first thought. Our allies have six hundred prisoners.

A steady fire, has been kept up from our batteries.

DESPATCHES PROM GENERAL PELISSIER.

TRAKTREBRIDGE, August 16-10 P. M.

For some days rumors of a premeditated attack on the part of the Russians had aroused our attention, and they carried out their project this morning at daybreak, against our lines on the fehernaya; but despite the concentration of imposing masses collected during the night, the enemy was repulsed with great vigor by the divisions of Generals Herbilton. Camou. Faucheauq and Morris. The Sardinians, placed on our right, fought valiantly.

The principal effort of the enemy was directed against Traktir-bridge. The Russians left a great number of dead there, and we made a great many prisoners. They were in full retreat on Mackenzie's Farm when our reserves were coming up, and those of our brave allies, especially the English cavairy.

The enemy has received a severe check. Our losses, which are much less than those of the Russians, have not yet been a curately ascertained.

Camera, August 17—11½ P. M.

In his attack of yesterday the enemy advanced with five divisions of infantsy, six thousand cavalry, and then they divisions of infantsy, six thousand cavalry, and the reliquent (Chernaya) heights.

After having crossed the river at several points, they collected a mass of engineers' tools, planks, facines, ladders, &c., which they had formerly abandoned in their fight.

Our artillery fought, as usual, with gallantry and success. An English battery, placed in position on the Piedmontese is ill, lent us its powerful assistance.

The Russians chave left on the ground At least 2.500 dead. Thirty-eight of their officers and 1,620 soldiers are in our ambulances. Three Russian generals have been killed. We have besides taken 400 prisoners.

Our loss is 181 killed and 510 wounded. Among our officers, Tixier, Parbois, Alpy and Saint-Remy have been severely wounded; le Pollnes, Barthe and

ration we could make gives the following results:—Russians buried by the French, 2,129; by the Russians, 1,200—total, 3,329.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, writing on August 21, says:—A private despatch from the French camp gives a few additional particulars about the affair of the Tchernaya, and explains, to a certain extent, the disproportion, cemarket by every one, between the loss of the allies and that of the enemy. It appears that the garrison of Febastopol, as well as the army, are almost without provisions; they have scarcely a morsel of bread to eat, and they are in such a plight that, according to this despatch, one would fay the Russian commander in-chief seally desired to get rid of a considerable number of his men from the sheer impossibility of feeding them. The enemy had to approach through a deep ravine to approach our lines, and while they did so they were actually moved down by hundreds by ourguns and musketry. The Russians were not in a position to return our fire with effect, and did little more than fire in the air. They seem to have been sent forth as-desperate men, to do the best they could. It was in the advance and retreat that they suffered most, and, but for the signal slaughter of the enemy, the affair could scarcely be called a battle. "If we do not take Sebastopol with our cannon," affat the despatch, "we shall to so before long by famine."

[The General Fead, whose death is reported, was a very distinguished officer, and a year ago was discharging the duties of imperial Lieutenant of the Caucasian provinces, in the absence of Frince Woronzoff, and before General Muraviell had been nominated his successor. The father of General Road, born at Montrose, was a civil engineer, who en ered the service of the Emperor Alexander in

THE DESCRIPTION OF SWEABORG.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SWEAEORG.
A supplement to the London Gractic contains a despatch from Admiral R. S. Dandas on the operations before Sweaters. The document bears date the 13th August, and states.—

The British aquadron consisted of sixtee morter vessels, sixteen gundants, the Brite of Wellington, the Exmouth, and twenty other men of-war. The French had five morter vessels, and due go houst, in addition to the ships of the line.

Admiral Bundas supsi—My former report will have informed their lordships that during the past year, and in the course of the pantifur morths, the enemy has been actively employed in strengthming the defences of the pantifur morths. the cones, by executing latteries on every areast agreed to the harbor of this infricate marketien.

batteries on every advantageous post ion and commanding every practicable approach to the harbor of this intricate marketlen.

It has, therefore, formed no part of my plan to attempt a general attack by the chips or the defences, and the operations contemplated by the rear-admiral and myself sever limited to such destruction of the fortrees and arsental as could be accomplated by means of mortars.

In the occurse of the night of the 7th Reer-Admiral demand had commenced the establishment of his battery with sapology on the redoculture for that had the active arrangements could not be completed before the moraling of the 9th inst.

Farting the whole of the previous day the coyal standard of finesia was flying apon the caused of fightafevard, but was not afterwards observed.

The encourage of our own operations being dependent cathedy on the state of the weather, and the rapidity with which shells could be thrown, no slave was lost in trying the camps of the otherway, he slave provides were no clock. The gambants having been previously armad with admirational guess of heavy callers, removed tumporarily from ships of the line; and the Stork and Scaper gambants being armad with Lancaster guns, i avoid myself of the experience of Capitain Hullett to direct the face of the Whe two latter vessels to the greatest advantage, and his attention was speedily directed to a three-device ship of the line moured to block the passage between Guntafevard and Bakhamen.

Commander freedy of the ship bearing my flag, was directed to take the Starling and four other gunbants under his orders, to manusure them and attack the latteries in found of the Starling and four other gunbants under his orders, to manusure them and attack the dates to engage the batteries, and protect the mortal vessels under the general direction of capitain Ramany, assetted by Capitain Glave, Vannot Capita

M. S. Amphien, was ordered to co-operate with the Cornvalis and Hastings, and to take any proper opportunity to engage the enemy at the east end of the island of Sandham. Captain Yelverton, of H. M. S. Arrogant, was despatched to the westward, with the Cossack and Craiser under his orders, and was directed to occupy the attention of troops which were observed to be posted on the island of Drumseo, and to watch the movements of small versels which had been noticed occasionally increase in that direction.

Farly in the day I observed that the detached squadrons from both directions had opened five upon the concent, and that the settion was general upon all points.

A rapid fire of shot and shell was kept up from the fortures for the first few hours upon the gun-boats, and the able manner in which they were conducted by the officers who commanded them, enabled them to return the fire withingreat spirit, and almost impunity, throughout the day.

About 10 o'clock in the forencon fires began to be observed in the different buildings, and a heavy explosion conducted about noon on the island of Gutafavard, infecting much damage upon the desinces of the enemy's gut the day and the state direction.

The advantage of the rapidity of the fire from the morture that direction.

The intricate nature of the refs on which the gunboats had occasionally grounded, compelled me also to recall them before sunect, and the fire of the enemy was slack at the boats of the firet, and then ordered to be assembled with 'rocket before dark, and under the direction of Captain tailwell, in command of the alph bearing my fig. They maintained a continual fire for upwards o three bours, which was attended with considerable success, cawing fresh fires, and adding much to the general configeration.

At daylight on the morning of the 10th instant the position of assertal of the mortar-vessels had been advanced within easier ranges, and the gun-boats were again directed to engage.

The three-decked ship which had been moored by the enemy to block an

gred.

Some of the most severe casualties are those which unfortunately occurred from explosions of the rockets in the boats of the Hastings and Vulture. The general casualties are fewer than could possibly have been expected.

casualties are fewer than could possibly have been expected.

I may be permitted to acknowledge my deep sense of the valuable co-operation afforded by Admiral Penaud, and to express my admiration of the galiant conduct of those under his orders, and my warmest thanks for the cridial support which I have received.

Late on the morning of the 10th inst., H. M. ship Merlin, under command of Capt. Sullivan, struck upon an unknown rock on ground which he himselfhad repeatedly cramined while conducting me along the line of mortar-vessels. No blame whatever can be attached to this officer with the conduction of the conduction of the speaks in high terms of the conduct of the officers and scamen and marines of the squadron generally.

ADMIRAL PENAUD'S REFORT.

ADMIRAL PENAUD'S REPORT. The Minister of Marine has received the following re-

The Minister of Marine has received the following report from Admiral Fenaudt—

Tot Rulli, off Sweaborg, August 11, 1855.

Kon leur le Ministre—As I have had the honor to inform your Excellency by my letter of the 7th, Admiral Lundas and I presented ourselves before Sweaborg with the combined squadron, with the intention of bembarding it. At half-past seven in the morning of the 8th, 1e legish bomb vessels, each having one mortar; five French bemb vessels having each two of these pieces; and a siege battery of four mortars of nearly 10-inch bere, which, during the last six hours darkness of the two previous nights, I had established on the lelot Abraham, at 2,000 metres from the place, opened fire against Sweaborg.

I am happy to announce to you, Monsieur le Ministre, that this operation succeeded perfectly; it was not only a simple camonade which the squadrons have made against Sweaborg, it was a real bombardment, the important results of which have exceeded my utmost hopes.

In less than three hours after we had begun to throw shells we could observe that they did considerable damage in the fortrees. Numerous fires rapidly broke out on several points at the same time, and we seen saw the lames rasing above the deme of the church situated in the northern part of the bland Est-Swarto. That bunding, however, was not touched, and it may be caid to be the only one on the islands Vargon and Swarte which was respected by our projection.

Terrible extlesions were soon after heard, at four different times; the fire had reached the magazines filled with powder and shells. The last two explosions were particularly violent, and they must have caused the enemy enemous losses both in men and material. For

the only one on the islands vargon and sactive which was respected by our projectiles.

Terrible exclosions were soon after heard, at four different times; the fire had reached the magazines filled with powder and shells. The last two explosions were particularly violent, and they must have caused the enemy enermous losses both in men and material. For several minutes the explosions of shells continued.

The bombardment ceased this morning at half past four; it consequently lasted for two days and two nights, during which time Sweaborg presented the appearance of a vast fiery furnace. The fire, which still continues its ravages, has destroyed nearly the whole place, and consumed storeliouses, magazines, barracks, different government establishments, and a great quantity of store for the arsenal.

The fire of our mortars was so accurate that the enemy, fearing that the three-decker, which was moored across the channel between Sweaborg and the island of linck-Holmer, would be destroyed, had her brought into the port during the night.

The Reasians have receit ed a serious blow and losses, the more severe as on the side of the allied squareon the less is confined to one English sailor killed and a few slightly wounded.

The enemy's forts returned our fire very vigorously, and did not slacken it until the moment of the expksions above-mentioned, but the precision of our long range guns gave us an incontestable superiority over those of the Russians.

Every one in the division fulfilled his duty with ardor, devotion, and courage; the crews evinced admirable enthusiasm, and have deserved well of the Emperor and of the country.

I am perfectly satisfied with the means of action placed at my disposal. The mortar vessels and gunboats rendered immense services and they fully realise everything that was expected from them. The siege battery produced very fine results, and it may be said that it was from an enemy's island, on which we had hoisted the French flag, that the most destructive hots were fired. It this affair, a

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE GOMEANDER T.

By extraordispry despatch from the Journal de St. Peter Larg of August 10, we have the following.—

The enemy's fleet, which was anchored at Narger, consisted of ten line-ob-battle ships, as frigantes, seven atcamers, hour fleating latteries. French—Type convertes, one brig, one scheoner, sixteen mortar vessels, twenty three gumeans, two yachts, and three transports; in all, seventy-five equivers, the same day at 540, joined the squadron of two line-of buttle ships and three sicamers, anchored before Sandham.

By a telegraphic despatch fransmitted this morning, August 9, bodgeen 9 and 10, General De Berg announces that the enemy after having formed a line of mortar vessels from Russkor to brokher, and constructed daring the night a battery on the late of Langon, commensad at 7 A. M. to open fire from all his mortar vessels and gunboats principally on the forters of Sandhong and partially on the fort of Longons, and on the Medicha shiftery. The two sais of the line anchored be fore Fardham have also opened their fire against the battery.

From the Laudide Russe.—Tolegraphic despatches from Sweeborg to St. Petersburg, August 9, 20 minutes after 12.—The cannorsade of the enemy against Sweaborg is stronger—they fire 15 to 20 times per minute. Our artiflery, particularly the lattery of St. Nicholax, replies with success.

2:0. A. M.—The enemy's fire has become very strong, and increased to 30 per minute. Two of the enemy's frigates and a steamer have taken a position between Memelke and Droume, and maintein an irresponding the fasteres, but ance 8 A. M. these a little diminished, our hard for the present time the case of the scanners of the second report of the fasteres, but ance 8 A. M. these a little diminished, our hard for the second species that the enemy's shape engaged better with such racces that the enemy's shape engaged better RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE HOMEARDMENT.

been seciously damaged has been towed out.

8:15 P. M.—The bombardment continues to be very strong.

August 10.—Since twenty minutes after midnight the aggressors fired Congrove rockets on Sweaborg. According to an approximate estimate there was fired on the 9th, from 7 to 8 P. M. at least 10,000 bombs. The enemy now fires thirty reckets per minute.

2:40 A. M.—The stream of rockets on the isle and forts does not diminish; that of bombs is less considerable. The spirit of our troops is excellent.

7:34 A. M.—From two to four A. M. the enemy's fire was more feeble; but at 4:30 the action of the mortar vessels and gunboats augmented with fresh latensity.

9:50 A. M.—The enemy has disposed his mortar vessels and gunboats more in proximity to his left flank, is concentrating his fire on the fort of Wester Swarte; but, thanks be to God, he has not succeeded in doing much naim. All our batteries are intact.

The bombardment lasted till the morning of the 11th, and this account is only to the morning of the 11th.

The Invalide Russe, of the 12th August, publishes the centinuation of the telegraphic account of the bombardment of Sweaborg:—

Aug. 10, 2:10 P. M.—Since 9 o'clock this morning the enemy's fire has redoubled in vivacity. Up to noon our assaliants fired chiefly against the works of Wester-Swarth-o and the Nicholas battery, upon the Island of Rentan, but without success. His cannonade was then again turned against the fortrees.

According to an approximate estimate, he fired 3,000 times yesterday against the island of Sandham. The fire was chiefly by broadsides, or a rolling fire.

To-day he has thrown nearly 4,800 shells against the isle of Wester-Swarth-o and the Nicholas battery, upon the Island of Rentan, but without success. His cannonade was then again turned against the fortrees.

According to an approximate estimate, he fired 3,000 times yesterday against the island of Sandham. The fire was chiefly by broadsides, or a rolling fire.

To-day he has thrown nearly 4,800 shells against the isle of Wester-Sw

poundes.

10-17 P. M.—The bombardment of to-day has, it is certain, occasioned no damage either to the fortifications or the batteries or guns. During the last two days the fire has destroyed some buildings upon the island of Stura Exter-Swarth-O.

The Striffications of Steeburg extend over six islands, or rather rocks, called Lange, I lilla Savarto, West Savarto, East Savarto, Vargo, and Gustafavard, the last five are connected by bridges, and occupy a space of about 1,200 by 650 yards. Vargo is the capital, the strongest fortress, and also the central one. The works are of granite, and as massive as the foundations on which theyfstand, being, for the most part, constructions out of the solid rock. Sweaborg is said to mount \$10 cannon, has casemates for from 6,000 to 7,000 small arms, and barracks for a garrison of 12,000 men. On the 7th of August, at 920 A. M., signal was made from the flag-ship, "Outward and leavard moving which we have a substitution of the flag of the battle slips, thirteen steam frightes and slopes, shallow from Nargen, and, after a bout 5,000 yards from the fortress of Sweaborg. In the course of the same evening the French fleet joined, and immediately commenced throws, in yar mortar battery on the island of Lango, shuttes as e. 2,000 yards to the north of the cluster of live islands which form the principal part of the fortress of Sweaborg. The fleet of the same evening the French fleet joined, and immediately commenced throws, ing up a mortar battery on the island of Lango, situate see 2,000 yards to the north of the cluster of live islands which form the principal part of the fortress of Sweaborg. During the 5th both vessels were bushly employed preparing for action; the mortar vessels were towed into position, about 3,700 yards from the fortress, with 400 fateamers and the same order they had at first anchored in the same order they had a first anchored in the same order they had a first anchored in the same order they had a first anchored in the same order they had been prepared to

sterning round in five different circles. The feet was at anchor outside, beyond the range of the batteries.

(From the Lendon Times, Ang. 20.)

The battle of the Tcherraya, like several other events of the war, turns out more considerable than appeared on the first brief announcement. The attack was conducted, not by General Liprandi, whose division was by no means equal to the attacpt, but by the Russian Geomander-in-Chief in person. The enemy brought latio the field live divisions, 6,000 cavalry and twenty hatteries, and had collected an famence amount of natival for the passage of the river at different points. These area attached for the passage of the river at different points. These area attached they had gone so far as to repair, in the sight of the allies, the great road from the Tchernaya to facility own position on the heights, which they had pre-faculy broken up, to powent our advance. In fact, if any eart they had determined to exchange defencive for Causive operations, and, with this viow, had collected all the forces that could be sparred from the defence of relaxifopel. Such a resolution is easy accounted for. Wheat we are told the Russian army announced to 0.000 infantry and 0.000 cavalry, posted on the heights about Mackanz, and the Russian army announced that their elifentities were jended more than ours. A relivay now carries from a chowded port to the very tend of the circumstance of all things necessary for war. On the other head the Russian army proset

depend for everything upon the labor of ozen, collected with the greated difficulty, perishing by thousands, and the sole means of transport, by a route over burning stoppes for several hundred miles. No considerable and we have the commission of Mackenzie's Farm was quite as much besieged as Sebastopol tiestf, in both places there must be an increasing scarcity of provisions, and every week that it incis will probably entail great additional sufferings. Had the Russians forced the Tehernays on this occasion, and stabilished themselves on the lower range of hills on the stability of the control of the control of the control of the long expected assault on rebastopol, they would have been ready to create at diversion by an attack on our rear. Such an object, coupled with the necessity of acting while the supplies asset, we work this extraordinary concentration of troops, the collection of materiel, and the presence of Prince Gorberhaloff in Stability of the country, which befriended them so long as they were content to occupy the height, was have left no less than four thousand six hundred men either dead on the field, wounded, or prisoners in the hands of the allies, besides those whom they were able to carry away. The nature of the country, which befriended them so long as they were content to occupy the height, must have gressed in prisoners in the hands of the allies, besides those whom they were able to carry away. The nature of the country, which befriended them so long as they were done to occup when he had to be a subject to the side of the Fieldment of the side of the result of the country, which befriended them so long as they were done to occup when he had to be a subject to the side of the Fieldment of the side of the left of the side of the

were itseen into a special solution of proches were expendently as the special of 100 times of proches were expendently and the special of 100 times of proches were expendently and the special of 100 times of proches were expendently and the special of 100 times of proches were expendently and the special of 100 times of proches were expendently and the special of 100 times of proches were expendently as the special of 100 times of proches were expendently as the special of 100 times of proches were expendently as the special of 100 times of proches and special of 100 times of 100 ti Position of Austria.

(Vienna (Ang. 10) correspondence of London Standard.)

I mentioned in one of my former letters which was despatched a few days since, that I had good reason to believe that the allies had lately signified their willingness to abide by the four guarantee points, which they considered would form a fit and proper basis for the conclusion of a future peace.

One of the semi-efficial papers of this city informs us this morning that in consequence of this communication, Austria has addressed a prieffic note to the several members of the termanic Confederation—a note by which their nature placy must be clearly and distinctly defined. The conclusion arrived at by the Frankfort Assembly on the 5th of July is deemed to have been but little satisfactory, as only being of a negative nature. Austra considers the time is now come when the question must be finally settled, whether united Germany is to march ingether, or Austria left to believe her course unassisted and alone. The contents of the note have not as yet transplied, but it is said to be of such a nature that a definite arrangement must be the result; and it would seem to be confirmed by the fact that it has been lately whip ared in different circles in Vienna that the relation of this Court with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg have not met the expectations entervalued by the government of Busria; and induced it is not, improbable that Austria has been shared from the position into which has high high he has achieve degled the cause of the exhibits, though she has an sheaved due to have a prieffic of the cause, while Fredmont, her depher, is actively engaged, and Spain is said to have premised her entringent, and Fremark and Portugalow a great inclination to follow the good example thus first.

[EV TELEGRAPH PROM LONDON TO INVERPOOL.] LONDON, August 20, 1805. The Mandaur amounting the honor conferred by Queen Victoria on the Prince Napoleon and General Canrobert, says:—It is well known that the Order of the Bath can only be conferred on foreigners for eminent military

crit be conferred on foreigners for emment minutary services rendered in the common cause.

The Mendeur sho says that Prince Jerome Napoleon, whose health has prevented him from taking part in the festivals given by the Emperor to the Queen of England, will come to Paris on Sunday in order to present his heaving to the Queen before her departure.

Boulous Sun Mar. Aug. 24, 1865.
It is now officially announced that Queen Victoria will emtark at this port on Monday next, on her return to England. The Emperor will accompany her Majesty and the royal jury to Boulegne.

The following are the arrangements laid down, which

are to conclude the splendor of this ever memorable event, viz:—To arrive at 11 A. M.; visit the camps; grand review upon the sands; grand dinner at the Pavilion Hotel; illumination of the city and of the port; departure of her Majesty at 11 e'clock at night amidst flambeaux and flieworks.

It is stated in well informed circles in Paris that orders have just been given to send reinforcements to the Crimea to the number of 50,000 men.

Norwegian papers state that the White Sea squadron had captured two Russian ships and a small steemer. The squadron was preparing to quit the White Sea.

AUSTRIAN COMMERCE IN THE BLACE SEA.

VIENNA, Aug. 23, 1855.

The government has granted a subvention for one million to Austrian Lloyds, in order to enable them to increase the number of vessels in intercourse with the Crimes.

The Gauctle de la Bourse, of Berlin, says that Austria, has declared that she will treat according to military law, every individual found tampering with Austrian soldiers, or with any persons subject to military regulations, with a view of inducing them to Join the Auglo-Italian legion.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

According to the Moniceur the Russian division between Kars and Erzeroum, after marching to Deli Bada, where t was reinferced by a corps of 8,100 men, advanced on he'. Ist or I dinst, upon Kenpir Keni. Some Turkish troops who were stationed there, giving way before superior numbers; had to retreat. The Russians: pursuing their march, had encamped at three leagues from Erzeroum.

RUSSIA.

BRUIN. August 23, 1855.

Russian agents are here, and are sent to the chiefcities of Europe, to raise a loan for the Russian government.

The Geyser has arrived. All the mortar vessels went home on the 19th. Admiral Seymour has relieved Admiral Baynes off Cronstadt.

home on the 19th. Admiral Seymour has relieved Admiral Baynes off Cronstadt.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London Times city article says:—There was a further increase of case on Friday in the money market, the large amounts drawn from the Bank of England during the recent pressure being likely to be felt as an extra supply until some of the bills then discounted shall have run off.

The Pally News city article says:—The English funds remain perfectly stationary; in fine, with little business, the market on Friday was totally devoid of any feature of interest. The money market maintains the easier appearance lately noticed.

At Paris to-day French funds closed at a further decline of ½ per cent.

Consols varied scarcely throughout the day from yesterday's closing quotations of 91½ a 91½ for money and account.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 16th instant, quote-exchange on London at 36½ a 36 7-16 discount.

About 2,000 casks of tallow had been taken for transmission overland, at 110 a 112 rs., and about 1,000 casks at 100.

Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, August 24—12 o'clock M.—The English fundakeep very steady, with but slight fluctuations. Consols opened at last night's closing prices, 91½ a 91½ for money and time. Reduced at 91½ a 91½, and the new 3 percentast 92½ a 92½.

2 o'clock P. M.—The stock market has been very quiet, with scarcely any business doing. Consols continue at 91½ a 91½; reduced have been doalt in at 91½ a 92½; exchequer bills, 13s. to 16s. prem.

The business in foreign securities is confined chiefly to Turkish.

MESSES. BARING'S CIRCULAR.

exchequer bills, 13s. to 18s. prem.

The business in foreign securities is confined chiefly to Turkish.

MESSES. BARING'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 24, 1855—5 P. M.

We have to report continued activity in the Colonial and foreign produce markets this week, and a large business has been done in sugar at advancing prices. Cotton firm. Money easier. Consols leave off at 91½ for money, and 91½ for the account; dollars 5s. ½d.; bar silver 5s. 1½d.; South American doubloons 75s. 6d. a 75s. 6d., nominal; American eagles 76s. 4d.; Carolus dollars 6s. 6d., american stocks have been without any marked demand, and our prices remain without any alteration worthy of notice.

Cocoa firm and dearer; 3,800 bags Guayquil realized the extreme rates of from 48s. a 44s. 6d. for good quality; 40 bags Trinidad were disposed of from 40s. for grey to 49s. 6d. for very fine red, being fully la. dearer.

Cochingal—Little offering, and importers are looking for improved prices; of 114 bags Mexican silver, about two-thirds sold at previous rates, 8s. 8d. a 3s. 9d; 100 bags Honduras silver brought 6s. 9d. a 3s. 11d.

Cottor—the sales for the week are 1,850 bales without charge in prices. At Liverpool there has been a good demand during the week; yesterday's quotation for mil. Orleans was 67-16d. per lb.

Cottor—The market is steady; 917 casks, and 390 bbls. and bags plantation Ceylon at auction, chiefly sold at about previous prices, say from 59s. a 68s. 6d. for low mid. to mid. bold colory. 650 cases and 14 bags Tellichery were disposed of from 65s. 6d. a 68s. 6d., and 360 cases Qulion partly sold from 55s. 6d. a 6ds. 6d. for low mid. to mid. bold colory. 650 cases and 14 bags Tellichery were disposed of from 65s. 6d. a 68s. 6d., and 360 cases Qulion partly sold from 55s. 6d. a 6ds. 6d. for low mid. to mid. beld colory. 650 cases and 14 bags Tellichery were disposed of from 65s. 6d. a 6s. 6d. for fine ord. pale. 0f 1,000 bags Rio about half sold, ordinary, much mixed, bringing 3bs., with fine ordinary washed at 57s. 235 cases. Neig

re dearer; American in casks held at Sds. 6df a 3ds.

EROWN, SHIFLEY AND CO'S GROULAR.

Livempoor, Aug. 24, 1855.

We have to report a quiet cotton market sines the date of our last circular, with a turn in prices in favor of luyers, amounting in some instances to la. ½d, per lb rade in Manchester is dull, and manufacturers of some eccriptions of goods complain that present rates leave a oss on the production. This and the unfavorable change in the weather have created amongst helders of cotton a desire to realize, and the market closer tamely at the tellowing quotations:—

Fair Orienne, 7½; fair Mobiles, 6.3, fair uplands, 6¼d, per lb.; middling, 5¼d; fair Mobiles, 6.3, 6; fair uplands, 6¼d; ordinary to good ordinary, 5½ a 5¼; inferior, 4 a

per 1b.; miseding, c.y.d.; fair Mobiles, 6, 3-30; rair uplands, 63; ordinary to good ordinary, 5% a 5%; inferior, 4 a 5%;
The business for the week is estimated at 44,960 bales, speculators taking 4,760 and exporters 4,600 bales. The business for to-tay is 6,000 bales, principally to the trade.

Total steck of cotton in this port, 564,000 bales; American, 573,600 bales; do, same time last year, 872,000 bales; American, 582,000 bales.

The heavy rains in the last few days have created some speculation in the grain markets. Flour has advanced 2s, per bbl.; wheat, 2d, a 3d, per bushel, and Indian corn, cd. per quarter. The following are the quotations, vist—white wheat, 14s, 9d, a 12s, 3d; red, 16s, 2d, a 14s, 3d, per 70 lb. Western canal flour, 40s, a 44s. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 40s, a 42s. Ohio, 42s. Canada, 40s, a 44s. Yellew, 37s. 6d, a 58s. Mixed, 37s. 6d, per quarter.

A small lot of turpentine has realized 7s. 3d, a 7s. 7d, per ext. Resin is good demand at 4s. 4d a 4s. 5d for common, and at 5s. 6d, a 8s. per cwt. for fine quality